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Pittsburgh Gazette

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, February 20, 1790. [Vol. I.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Pittsburgh, January 5, 1790.

A.

ROBERT Adams, Croſs creek; Iohn Armſtrong, Iohn Adams, Iſaac Anderſon, William Arbuthnot.

B.

Severen Bolt, D. D. Bouhon, Edward Barton, Thomas Boyd, John Baird, Sawickly; James Brunton, Fort Harmar; Robert Buntin, James Bredin, Racoon creek.

C.

Samuel Collert, Morris Cuſtard, Thomas Clare, Georges's creek; Edward Cheeſe.

D.

John Dodd. Waſhington: William Dillon, Iohn M'Dowell, Martin Dickſon.

E.

John Ellis, Fort Harmar.

F.

Robert Fraſer, Robert Ferguſon, Michael Furbee.

G.

John Guthrie, Robert George.

H.

Rev. Edward Hoey, Adam Hoops.

I.

James Iordon, Robert Iones, Whiteley; Capt. Matthew Iack, James Imbrie, Mingo creek.

L.

William Ledlie, King's creek; James Liepar, Chartiers; M. Laceſſagne, Louiſville.

M.

John M'Cracken, Ligonier Valley; Patrick M'Donald, John M'Connall, Francis M'Elwaine, David M'Cracken, John Mey, Marietta; Alexander M'Munn, Thomas M'Elhinny, William Miſſelly, Samuel Morrow, Robert Meſſer.

N.

William Neilſon, or James M'Nary, Mill creek; Charles Neale.

P.

Mrs Pinks, William Pauling.

R.

Henry Robinſon, Andrew Rodgers, Frederick Adam Raiter.

S.

Revd. Ioſeph Smith, William Sloan, Thomas Sargent, Ten Mile; Richard Speer, lieut. Derick Schuyler, Fort Harmar; Col, Lewis Charles Schuman, Archibald Shanks.

T.

General Benjamin Tupper, Marietta; Thomas Thompſon, James Thompſon, Summerall's ferry.

W.

William Wiſoff, Iohn Wright and Brothers, David Wilſon, George or Samuel Workman, William Wightman, Abraham Whiteſide, Caſper Walthour.

It is neceſſary to acquaint thoſe who have letters in the Poſt Office, that unleſs they call for them in three months from this date, they will be ſent to the General Poſt Office, as dead letters.

JOHN SCULL, P. M.

John Findlay & William Marſhall

Have at their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercerſburgh SHINGLE and Clapboard Nails, Flooring Brads, Large Spikes and Sprigs of all ſizes.

Which they will diſpoſe of by the caſk or ſingle pound, on reaſonable terms, for either Caſh, Furs, or Ginſeng.

Mercerſburgh, June 10, 1789.

TO be Let, on an improving leaſe, and entered upon immediately, that valuable Tract of Land, ſituate between major Thomas Smallman's and the town of Pittſburgh, on the Allegheny bottom, the property of the heirs of the deceaſed capt. Thomas Hutchins. For particulars enquire of

NATHL. BEDFORD.

Pittſburgh, February 6, 1790.

WHEREAS it has been for ſome time paſt ſuppoſed, that a commercial partnerſhip exiſted with Edward Butler and me, and in ſome inſtances I may have countenanced this idea, by anſwering demands by him contracted. This is to inform the public, that no partnerſhip exiſts, nor will I for the future anſwer any thing given under his name and mine by him, and therefore our ſuppoſed connection is hereby diſſolved.

G. FOWLER.

Wingfield, 30th January, 1790.

ENTERED on the ſubſcriber's book, as one of the wood rangers for Allegheny county, at his plantation on Chartiere creek, about four miles from Pittſburgh, the following ſtrays, viz. one dark brown mare, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, 10 or 12 years old, 13 hands high, neither brand or mark, one dun colt, with a white main and tail, riſing two years old, neither docked nor branded, one bright ſorrel filly, riſing two years old, with a blaze in the face, neither docked nor branded, one black horſe colt, riſing three years old, has a ſtar in his his forehead, and ſome of the hairs cut off his tail, not branded, one ſorrel filly, riſing three years old, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and ſome of the hairs cut off her tail, and one red calf, riſing 2 years old, with the right ear cut off. The owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN BELL

February 17, 1790.

Hugh Wilſon,

At the ſign of the Harp and Crown, in the town of Waſhington.

INFORMS the public, that he has opened a houſe of entertainment, for the accommodation of gentlemen, foreigners, and acquaintances, where he hopes his aſſiduity and good attention, will merit the eſteem of the reſpectable public.

January 12, 1790.

The ſubſcriber has alſo opened a neat aſſortment of Merchandize, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or country produce, and gives the higheſt prices for wheat, rye, corn, whiſkey, or beeſwax, at his ſtore, or wheat delivered at the following mills, viz. colonel Canon's, Parkeſon's, Baldwin's, Smith's, Welſhes, White's, Lindley's, Leet's, &c.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

A Plantation or tract of Land, containing 365 acres, ſituate on the great road leading from Pittſburgh to Waſhington, about ſeven miles from the former. There is on the premiſes, a good cabin, and a large and convenient barn; about 80 acres of land clear, and under fence, 12 acres of which are meadow, and with a ſmall expence 80 acres might be made. This place is the property of Adam Patterſon: the terms of payment, half caſh and half negroes. For further particulars apply to Robert Boyd, living about a mile and a half from the premiſes.

Allegheny county, Jan. 24, 1790.

ALL perſons having debts or credits with the eſtate of Robert Bell, of Fayette county, deceaſed, are called upon to bring forward their demands, or make payments as the caſe may be, ſpeedily.

Elizabeth Bell,)
Preſley Carr Lane,) Admiſtrs.

WHEREAS a certain Alexander M'Curdy has obtained five notes of hand from the ſubſcriber, bearing date the 30th of November, 1789, payable as follows, viz. firſt January, 1790, 15l. firſt of Auguſt, 1790, 5l. firſt of October, 1791, 9l. firſt of October, 1792, 9l. firſt of October, 1793, 9l. This to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on any of the ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them until he makes a title to the land, or I am compelled by law.

ROBERT M'KINLY

December 20, 1789.

Samuel Nicholſon,

At Mr. DAVID DUNCAN'S, Pittſburgh,

HAS for ſale, a few articles in the DRY GOODS line, among which are, different kinds of cloth flannels, corded, thickſet, and plain velvets, linens, jeans, calicoes, jacket patterns, ſilk, ſilk and cotton, cotton, and woolen ſtockings, ſilk night caps, cotton ditto, rattinets, durants, hair pluſh, blankets, mens' boys, and childrens' mitts, thread, ſilk, and twiſt, buckles, buttons, ſhoes; he has alſo the following Groceries, viz. pepper, alſpice, tea, Weſt-India rum, powder, lead, and ſhot; tin and pewter ware. As it will be inconvenient for him to ſtay longer than the ſpring, he will ſell on the loweſt terms for caſh, ſkins, or country produce.

He has ſeveral Tracts of Land north weſt of the reſerved tract, and on the Ohio ſhore, a few miles below Pittſburgh, which he wiſhes to have improved on the ſhares, by leaſe or otherwiſe.

February 12, 1790.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, November 10.

THE Welch, the Danes, and the Norwegians, all aſſert, that ſome of their former adventurers diſcovered America long before Columbus had found land to the weſtward. Whether there may be any of their deſcendants ſettled on the banks of the Miſſiſippi muſt admit of a very great doubt, as the ſhipping of the ancient Britons were not equal to herring buſſes; and provided they might even have been wafted by a continuance of eaſterly winds to the other ſide of the Atlantic, yet there is very little probability that the Indian tribes would ſuffer a ſmall colony to penetrate from the ſea coaſts to the internal parts of that continent, and there to form a ſettlement free from diſturbance or attack; it muſt, however, be admitted that evident marks have been traced by which it is known, America had been viſited by a people acquainted with the arts of improved life, as traces of fortifications and fortified camps have been diſcovered, and earthen ware, with inſtruments of huſbandry, dug out of the earth in different places; thoſe people are, however, ſuppoſed to have been a colony from ancient Carthage.

The important revolution that has taken place, and many more which are expected to ſucceed, in favor of conſtitutional freedom, have ſo much engroſſed the thoughts of all orders of people, that the wars in which ſo many great powers have embarked, are in compariſon but very little attended. A military or naval engagement, the taking of a ſtrong fortification, or the rapid advance into another's territory may be read over in the public prints; but the rights of mankind are a matter of ſuch univerſal regard and intereſting importance, that whatever relates particularly to them muſt ever arreſt particular attention. The philoſopher, the patriot, the citizen of the world, the profound politician and the ſpeculiſt though all thoſe characters may be comprehended in one and the ſame perſon, find themſelves deeply concerned or engaged in the enquiry; nor indeed did ever public newſpapers teem with more important or inſtructive intelligence from other countries.

It is now pretty generally underſtood, that the ſix battalions which form the Iriſh brigade in the French ſervice, are to be diſbanded. The officers, however, are to receive full pay for life.

The emperor has been very munificent to the officers who brought him the intelligence of the late victories over the Turks. He preſented each with a purſe of 1000 ducats.

Turin is to be the principal reſidence of all the royal family of France. The prince de Conde, and his ſon, and the count d'Artois, his lady and children, are all there, and will paſs the winter with the king of Sardinia.

A remarkable caſe occurred lately in Dublin. A peer of Great Britain was tried by a petty jury, at a commiſſion of oyer and terminer for that city.

The peer was the earl of Errol. The crime for which his lordſhip was tried, was of a very trifling nature, only ſtriking a player, whom he conceived to have behaved rudely. Lord chief baron Yelverton, who tried his lordſhip, made the puniſhment very light; only a fine of five marks.

The king of Spain has ſent orders, by a packet boat, to the Havannah, that proclamation be made in all the Spaniſh colonies immediately, that all negroes who deſert from foreign parts to the Spaniſh colonies ſhall not have any aſylum, but ſhall be delivered up to the proprietors who reclaim them.

The Pruſſian troops which have entered Brabant are the ſame as have been quartered in Holland ſince the late revolution. They were joined on the frontiers by a party of Dutch troops.

Should their majeſties of Great Britain and Pruſſia, with their high mightineſſes of Holland, be determined to create the duke of Brunſwick prince of Brabant, what potentate in Europe will be bold enough to ſtand forward and ſay, that the veto of his ſword ſhall determine it otherwiſe?

The court of Spain is very ſilent at this important criſis of political affairs, but we cannot imagine it is actually ſo very paſſive and neutral in private, as it appears in the public eye to be.

In conſequence of the number of priſoners held in cuſtody in the gaols of Paris, for various crimes, M. de la Fayette made a virtuous and ſeaſonable attempt to reform the criminal proceſs in favor of the culprits. At his inſtance the repreſentatives of the commons of Paris ſent a deputation to the national aſſembly, requeſting them to confirm a reſolution, which they had come to for granting the accuſed the right of chuſing their own counſel; that the proſecution ſhould be public; that perſons accuſed ſhould have the right of furniſhing proofs of their innocence; and that ſentence ſhould be given with the [illegible] majority of the judges on the bench. [illegible]bly referred this application to a

American News.

EDENTON, (N.C.) December 20.

By accounts from Fayettville we learn, that the general aſſembly have elected the hon. Alexander Martin, eſquire, governor of this ſtate, in the room of his excellency Samuel Johnſon, eſquire, appointed a ſenator to Congreſs of the United States: That Fayettveille was the place of the next ſeſſion of the general aſſembly, and that the appointment of the other ſenator had not been made, as there was not a majority of the houſes in favor of any perſon.

NEW-YORK, January 9.

The Preſident of the United States, when he addreſſed the two houſes of Congreſs yeſterday, was dreſſed in a crow coloured ſuit of clothes, of American manufacture: The cloth appeared to be of the fineſt texture; the colour of that beautiful hue, remarked in ſhades not quite black. This elegant fabric was from the manufactory in Hartford.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 11, 1790.

MR. Hathorn, Mr. Trumbull, and Mr. Moore, took their ſeats this day.

Mr. Boudinot of the committee appointed to enquire into the unfiniſhed buſineſs of the laſt ſeſſion, brought in a report, which was read, and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Ames, the petition of Chriſtopher Saddler was read a ſecond time, and referred to the ſecretary of the treaſury.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) from the committee appointed to prepare an addreſs in anſwer to the Preſident's ſpeech, preſented a report, which being read, it was voted, that the houſe would to-morrow reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole, to take the ſame into conſideration.

Mr. Goodhue, of the committee appointed the laſt ſeſſion, to prepare a cenſus or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, enquired, whether it is conſidered that the committee then choſen, is now in exiſtence; if it is, he moved, that more effectually to anſwer the object of their appointment, the committee ſhould be enlarged, to conſiſt of a member from each ſtate.

Mr. Smith, [S. C] obſerved, that the ſeveral matters recommended to the conſideration of the houſe in the Preſident's ſpeech, are objects of more immediate attention; ſuggeſted the propriety of appointing committees to take them reſpectively into conſideration, and accordingly moved, that the houſe ſhould go into a committee of the whole.

Several gentlemen obſerved, that it would perhaps be more proper to wait for thoſe communications to which the Preſident referred in the ſpeech.

Mr. Goodhue ſuſpended his motion, till the houſe ſhould decide on that made by Mr. Smith, which being put, was not adopted.

Mr. Goodhue then roſe to enquire, whether it is conſidered that the unfiniſhed buſineſs of the laſt ſeſſion, ſhould be taken up in the ſtage in which it was left, or de novo.

This enquiry occaſioned conſiderable diſcuſſion. Many of the members ſpoke on the occaſion. The ſpeaker ſaid that it had been cuſtomary in the legiſlative aſſemblies with which he had been connected, to continue the buſineſs from one ſeſſion to another, during the time for which the members are elected; but it appeared that this was not ſtrictly conſonant to parliamentary uſage, and as the ſubject is of very great importance and different ſentiments are entertained by gentlemen, it appeared neceſſary that the houſe ſhould come to a deciſion upon it.

Mr. Livermore, adverting to the neceſſity and importance of the two houſes adopting ſimilar rules of conduct, propoſed that a committee ſhould be choſen on the part of the houſe, to confer with the committee on the part of the ſenate, to determine on a uniform ſyſtem to be adopted by both houſes.

Mr. Page, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Smith were ſeverally of opinion, that the buſineſs of the laſt ſeſſion could not with propriety be taken up in the preſent, in the ſituation in which it was then left. They contended that it ſhould be entered upon de novo. As on the contrary ſuppoſition, queſtions of the higheſt importance to the peace and happineſs of a great part of the union might be reſumed, and determined in the early part of the ſeſſion, in a very thin houſe, and by a ſmall majority of a bare quorum of members. The extenſive territory which is repreſented the great diſtance, from which moſt of the members came, all concur in favor of taking up the buſineſs anew.

Mr. Clymer obſerved, that Congreſs by [illegible] a committee to enquire into, and report the unfiniſhed buſineſs of the laſt ſeſſion, plainly indicated that they do not conſider that buſineſs as dead; for if it had been ſo conſidered it was abſurd to appoint [illegible] a committee.

Mr. Lawrence ſaid, that when the buſineſs of the laſt ſeſſion, ſhould come before either houſe, it lay with them to determine in what manner they ſhould proceed with reſpect to every article. He objected to the appointment of a committee.

The motion for a committee was put and negatived.

It was then moved that a committee of ten be appointed to bring in a bill for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States; which paſſing in the affirmative, the following members were appointed, viz

Meſſrs. Foſter, Goodhue, Sherman, Lawrence, Schureman, Clymer, Seney, White, Smith, [illegible] win.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, was received with the following communications.

United States, January 11, 1790.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I have directed Mr. Lear, my private ſecretary, to lay before you a copy of the adoption and ratification of the conſtitution of the United States, by the ſtates of North Carolina, together with the copy of a letter from his excellency Samuel Johnſton, Preſident of the convention of ſaid ſtate, to the Preſident of the United States.

The originals of the papers which are herewith tranſmitted to you, will be lodged in the office of the ſecretary of ſtate.

G. WASHINGTON.

Fayetteville, State of North-Carolina, 4th December, 1789.

SIR,

By order of the convention of the people of this ſtate, I have the honor to tranſmit to you the ratification and adoption of the conſtitution of the United States by the ſaid convention in behalf of the people.

With ſentiments of the higheſt conſideration and reſpect, I have the honor to be, ſir, your moſt faithful and obedient ſervant,

(Signed) SAMUEL JOHNSTON,
Preſident of the Convention.

To the Preſident of the United State.

I do certify the above to be a true copy from the original.

TOBIAS LEAR, Secretary to the Preſident of the United States.

A copy of the adoption and ratification of the Conſtitution of the united States, by the ſtate of North Carolina.

State of North Carolina. In Convention.

Whereas the general convention which met in Philadelphia, in purſuance of a recommendation of Congreſs, did recommend to the citizens of the united States, a conſtitution or form of government in the following words, viz.

"We the people, &c. [Here follows the Conſtitution of the united States, verbatim.]

Reſolved, That this convention, in behalf of the freemen, citizens and inhabitants of the ſtate of North Carolina, do adopt and ratify the ſaid conſtitution and form of government.

Done in Convention, the 21ſt day of November 1789.

(Signed) SAMUEL JOHNSTON.
Preſident of the Convention.

I. Hunt, } Secretaries.
I. Taylor, }

By the direction of the Preſident of the United States, I have examined and compared the foregoing with the adoption and ratification of the conſtitution of the united States, by the ſtate of North Carolina, which was tranſmitted to the Preſident of the united States, by Samuel Johnſton, preſident of the convention of ſaid ſtate, as well as the tranſcript of the conſtitution of the united States, recited in the ratification, which I certify to be [illegible] a true copy.

TOBIAS LEAR, Secretary to the Preſident of the United States.

The houſe then adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Tueſday, January 12.

The order of the day being called for, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair.

The report of the committee appointed to prepare an addreſs in anſwer to the Preſident's ſpeech to both houſes, being read, the ſame was [illegible] conſideration.

The committee having diſcuſſed the ſeveral [illegible]

of this address, rose, and the chairman reported the same without amendments, which being again read in the house, was adopted unanimously.

It was then moved, that a committee be appointed to wait on the President of the United States, to learn from him at what time, and in what place, he would receive this address Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr. Clymer, and Mr. Lawrence, were appointed the committee on this occasion.

A message from the President of the united States by the hon. gen Knox, secretary at war, was received; this being accompanied by a number of confidential papers: the house ordered the doors of the gallery to be shut.

Pittsburgh, February 20.

A correspondent observes that the town of Washington deserves credit for the theatrical entertainment given a few evenings ago. Were acted Tancred and Sigismunda, and the Register, a comic composition. The performance was beyond what could be reasonably expected.

How the Almighty is pleased with an exhibition of this nature, as it favors of the stage, I do not know; but it is certain his creatures were much amused on the occasion; the young ladies especially.

Provided such dramatic pieces are selected, which are chaste, moral and decent, and not requiring expensive scenery or dress, and it is not carried to an extreme by taking up too much time, exhibitions of this nature would seem to be commendable.

From the Gazette of the United States.

THE TABLET.

"An ignorant people cannot long preserve freedom."

HOW then are savages free? They are so by nature. The liberty of a savage, and that of a civilized man are essentially different. Civil liberty implies both restraint and protection; but a savage is neither protected nor restrained. Where there is no government at all, men are literally free; but from the want of law they cannot enjoy their freedom. Where there is a despotic government, the people, though they are politically slaves, are not in worse condition than savages who remain as free as nature formed them.

There cannot, strictly speaking, be any rational freedom, without fixed laws. There can be no such laws where there is no civilization. As an ignorant people cannot be called civilized, they will not have the protection of law, and therefore should not be deemed free.

In tracing the decline of States, we are presented with a melancholly picture of human weakness. The splendor and pageantry of courts, the opulence and artifice of a few individuals, in an arbitrary government, dazzle the ignorant multitude, and create a glare of civilization, while the mass of the people are too unenlightened to be called civilized. No nation deserves such an appellation, where knowledge and property are confined to a few hands any more than it deserves to be called a learned nation, in which a few individuals have made eminent attainments in science. The prevailing cast of character, among the people at large, is what should constitute the national character.

As an ignorant people must either be slaves or barbarians, we conclude that a well informed people can be neither. The most conspicuous advantage of diffusing knowledge through the community is, that it puts the citizens on their guard against blunders of the weak, and the intrigues of the artful. It must be owned, that ambition and avarice prevail in an enlightened society, as well as in a barbarous one. But where the people have so much knowledge that they can fairly estimate characters and measures they will not easily be duped by false professions, nor intimidated by bold menaces. They will bear what ought to be borne, notwithstanding clamorous men may try to blow up sedition; and such people likewise will resist what ought to be resisted, notwithstanding arbitrary rulers may charge them with rebellion. The public opinion will be just and respectable. It will controul, not so much the execution, as the formation of the laws.

If the people of any country are generally uninformed, they cannot all in concert. They will judge differently of men and measures, and there will be no method of procuring a union of sentiment. A bitter spirit of party will inevitably ensue such a situation and public liberty will expire in the rage of faction. The attempts of turbulent, or intriguing men will be comprehended, and their views defeated, before any dangerous effects are produced.

From the Gazette of the United States.

THE GUEST.

With equal eye each tender plant survey,
And point their opening beauties to the day;
But if perchance some weaker than the rest.
Recline their heads, by nature's hand depress,
Let double diligence thy hours employ,
To make them objects too of future joy.

THERE is a weakness that many parents discover in their conduct towards their children, which is invariably attended with unhappy effects, and that is, partiality in their deportment towards those who insensibly becomes the objects of peculiar tenderness, while the rest of the same flock are treated with neglect. But the ideas on this subject I would wish to impress on the mind of my readers, are contained in the following quotation from that excellent production, the "Worcester Speculator" in these observations, viz.

Parents are the trustees of Heaven; infant souls are loaned to them to form for usefulness here and happiness hereafter; in the discharge of this all important trust the nicest attention should be paid to the forming of their minds, and they ought carefully to avoid a discovery of any partiality, as it has a tendency to irritate and sour the temper and disposition, and will indelibly stamp the character though life. To administer favours with equal liberality, ought to be the leading principle in the magna charta of every domestic republic; yet so strangely have parents, from the first formation of families, mistaken the elements of domestic police, that we have too often found them, in the most inhuman manner, detaching favourites from among their branches, on whom they lavish every attention, unnaturally indulging the freaks of their own fancy, and suffering the scale of favor to preponderate with the most unreserved caprice. Inhuman gratification! ill grounded partiality! If it be bottomed on any superiority of talents, that superiority must arise from nature or from education; if from nature, parents, as the instruments of nature, ought to be the last to aggravate these misfortunes; if from education, as the guardians and instructors of their offspring, they but rebuke their own delinquency. Unnatural and unjustifiable as the conduct of such parents; unhappy and fatal have been the consequences which ever did and invariably will result from such treatment; yet how bitter, how agonizing is the reflection to every philanthropic soul, that the baneful influence of this partiality is not confined to, nor does it all evaporate in the small sphere of domestic convulsions.

"Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclin'd."

The early impressions of infancy will indelibly stain our minds for life. When children are forced, by a parents unequal hand, into a consciousness of their inferiority, it enlarges on them with their acquaintance with mankind.

At a meeting at the Surveyor General's, 5th October, 1789. Present,

The Hon. George Roß, Esq; Vice President,
The Hon. Samuel Ellis, Esq.
John Lukens, Esq. Surveyor Gen.
Francis Johnston, Esq. Rec. Gen. } of the Land Off.
David Kennedy, Esq. Secretary, }

Isaac Newkirk, } Colonel Neville appearing for
" } Newkirk, and producing an ad-
William Colvin, } vertisement in the Pittsburgh Gazette for Colvin to appear and answer to this caveat, but no person for him appearing, the board postpone this caveat to the first Monday in April next, in which time the said Newkirk is to make all possible endeavours to find out the said Colvin, or those who claim under him in order to notify them by inserting a copy of this minute in the said Pittsburgh Gazette for all times, and otherwise

A true Copy.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. Land Office.

THE following stray creatures are entered on the book of the subscribers, wood rangers for Westmoreland county, viz.

One roan mare, 5 years old, 14 hands high, no brand; one black horse, 9 years old, 13 hands high, two white feet, one ear cut off; one black mare, 12 years old, 13 hands high; one grey horse, 18 years old, 16 hands high.

CHRISTOPHER TRUBY.
JAMES GUTHRIE.

Greensburgh, February 5, 1790.

I WISH to sell a Tract or two of Land, out of several, in the county of Washington; also a Lot or two, out of several, in the town of Pittsburgh.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

February 18, 1790.

AS there has been but little attention paid to the several Notices already given by the subscribers, to those who are indebted to them, they will please to take Notice, that if they do not pay their respective balances before the first day of April next their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney for the recovery thereof without respect to persons.

IRWINS & CHRISTY, junr.

Pittsburgh, February 17, 1790.

WHereas the subscriber has given three notes of hand, to a certain Dennis M'Connal, living in Robinson township, Washington county, each for twenty pounds, in part of a consideration for a tract of land, situate on the Chesnut Ridge; and whereas it appears that the said M'Cornal cannot make me a good title thereto, this is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, as I am determined not to pay them unless he secures the title of the land to me.

GEORGE SIMMERS.

Westmoreland county, February 12, 1790.

WHereas the subscriber has given a bond for 27l. 10s. to a certain John Rhodearmer, as a part of the consideration for a tract of land; but as it appears the title of said Rhodearmer is not good, the subscriber hereby forwarns all persons from taking an assignment on said bond, as I am determined not to pay it unless I am made secure in the title of the land.

JOHN WHITE.

Allegheny county, February 15, 1790.

WILL be exposed to public sale, by the subscriber, at his place of residence, the first day of April next, sundry stray creatures, which has been entered on my record, since the 2nd of September, 1789, viz.

One bay colt, 2 years old, 13 hands and a half high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock, thus N. B. one black mare, 13 years old, 13 hands and a half high, branded on the near shoulder thus, N. one dark bay colt, 2 years old, neither docked nor branded; one dark bay mare, 11 years old, 13 hands high, a star in the forehead; one bright bay mare, 9 years old, 13 hands and a half high, a star in the forehead, and a white foot on the near side; one steer, 6 years old, a crop ear mark, and his horns cut and branded.

Any person making application to me may receive any of the above described creatures, by proving their property and paying charges, before the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold at the time above specified.

DAVID IRWIN, Wood Ranger.

Allegheny County, February 17, 1790.

James Poupard,

GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, JEWELLER and ENGRAVER, last from Philadelphia.

In Second street, at the Store house formerly occupied by Mr. John Gibson, in Pittsburgh.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he makes and sells all kinds of Gold, Silver, and Jewellery work, in the newest taste, and at reasonable rates.

Engraves all sorts of Designs on Copper plates, either Pictures, Landscapes, Coats of Arms, &c.

Cuts Coats of Arms, Crests and Cyphers, on Watch, Compter, or Office Seals, either of Gold, Silver, Brass, or Steel. Makes and Engraves Fine Mason Medals &c.

Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired in carefullest manner and dispatch.

Pittsburgh, November 6, 1789.

N. B. Country produce will be taken in

ADVERTISEMENT.

Pittsburgh, December 28, 1789.

TULY the twenty seventh day,
My wife Betsy ran away,
From bed and board she fled and fled,
She would no longer with me stay.
Since she has left me without cause,
I'll give her time enough to pause,
That she may see her error,
When I live happy with a fairer.
Therefore I forwarn, both great and small,
To trust her any thing at all,
For her contracts from this day
Not one farthing will I pay.

DENNIS O'BRYAN.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh

THE subscriber being appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the county of Washington, and Territory of the United States North of the River Ohio, administrator of the estate of late Samuel Holden Parsons, esquire, deceased, hereby notifies the public, that three months from the date hereof, is allowed by the Judge of Probate, to the creditors of the aforementioned estate, to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, at Marietta, for adjustment, after which no demand will be allowed. Notice is likewise given to those persons indebted to the aforesaid estate, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise their accounts will be put in suit.

By order of the Judge of Probate,

EBEN. PARSONS, Administrator.

Marietta, December 22, 1789.

TO BE SOLD-

THAT valuable tract of land formerly the property of Samuel Irwin, Esq; on Peter's creek, Washington county, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, fifteen from Washington, and half a mile from over Monongahela, adjoining lands of John Cox, Robert James, Philip Dealy, James Chambers and John Welsh; inhabited by William Brown, John Underhill, Neil Murray, Andrew M'Aslan, and James Sanderson, each having the following quantity cleared land. William Brown, 60 acres, good buildings, apple and peach orchard, and garden, &c. John Underhill, forty acres; Neil Murray, ten acres with a still house, still, and compleat set of tubs for two stills; Andrew M'Aslan, twenty acres, and James Sanderson, twenty acres; the yearly rents at present amounts to between seventy and eighty pounds Pennsylvania currency. The said tract is half a mile from Charles Bradford's mill, one mile from Magner's mill, one mile from Adam Wickersham, junior's mill, two miles from Adam Wickersham, senior's, mill, and not above four miles from Miller and Baldwin's mills. The whole or any part of the above will be sold, and for further particulars apply to the store of John M'Donald, in Pittsburgh; Alexander Addison, Esq; in Washington: or John Cox, on Peter's creek.

Also, to be sold or rented, the stone coal and lime kiln, on the banks of the river Monongahela, adjoining James Chambers, with a compleat set of tools necessary on said business, and a large keel boat. Enquire.

October 15, 1789.

ENTERED with the subscriber, one of the Allegheny wood rangers for the county of Allegheny, the following creatures, as strays, viz.

One brown mare, 13 hands high, branded on the near thigh with C. B. one sorrel colt, rising 3 years old, either docked or branded; one red roan mare, about five years old, about 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder B. and one black steer, with a white back and belly. The owners are requested to come to the subscriber, living on Chartiers creek, about three miles from Pittsburgh, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BELL.

Eight Dollars Reward.

WAS lost or stolen on the night of the 24th of November last, between Elie Myers's tavern and James Myers's mill, a pair of waller saddle bags, containing three new calicoe gowns, five bandanoe silk handkerchiefs, two pair of cotton, and three pair of thread stockings, one muslin, one kenting one lawn handkerchief, one lawn apron, a few remnants of calicoe, one pocket handkerchief, one shirt and one shift, and sundry articles not now recollected. Whoever will deliver said saddle bags, with their contents, to Andrew Watson, Pittsburgh, Asa Cook, near Brush run, or Joseph Cook, in Greensburgh, shall receive Four Dollars, and no questions asked, or if stolen, the above reward for the saddle bags and prosecuting the thief as the law directs. Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, the 5th day of January. 1790.

THOMAS DICK.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS.

By the Printer hereof.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Marmaduke Curtis, in Market street, where he carries on the White Smith Business in its various branches. He makes locks, keys, scalping knives, boxes and pins for vizes, grates polished and unpolished, andirons, shovels, tongs, pokers, chafing dishes, bread toasters, ladles, skimmers, flesh forks, and sewers, with all kinds of iron work for a kitchen, currying combs, plates saddle trees, makes craping, curling, and pincing tongs, rupture belts, grinds swords, razors, scissors, and pen knives, cleans & polishes guns and pistols, makes bed screws, and branding irons of all sizes, and does several other pieces of business in the White Smith line, too tedious to mention.

He also carries on the Black Smith, in the shop lately occupied by William Braden, in partnership with James Beard, who is perfectly well qualified for horse shoeing, or any kind of work in that way; they also make horse, cow, and sheep bells.

GEORGE M'CUNECLE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 15, 1789.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the aforesaid business; also, a quantity of old brass, for which a generous price will be given.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

DAVID JOHNSON, A. M. late Teacher of the English Language in the University of Pennsylvania, has accepted of the same Office in the Washington Academy. Scholars will be immediately received at twenty five shillings each for one year. The Revd. Mr. Dod continues to instruct the youth under his care in the Latin and other Learned Languages, and will receive such other Students as may be offered for Instruction in these Languages or the Mathematicks. The situation of this Academy in the heart of a rich and populous settlement, renders it peculiarly inviting to such as desire instruction for themselves or children. Boarding may be had in reputable houses at about thirty dollars for the year, and the established reputation of the Masters, gives the most favorable prospects of the growth of Learning, Morality and Religion in this Seminary.

CAME to the plantation of Col. John Campbell, on Chartiers creek, about 12 miles from Pittsburgh, four hogs, two marked with a swallow fork in the near ear, and a crop off the off ear, one black, the other black and red spotted, the other two are of a reddish colour, but have no mark; also a black and white Bull, no mark, two years old this ensuing spring. The owner or owners are requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

CORNELIUS MANNING.

January 9, 1790.

THE subscriber once more seriously requests that all persons having unsettled accounts against him will bring them in immediately, and those who stand debtors on his books are desired to attend for settlement. Many fruitless applications have been made on this subject, publicly and personally, every species of country produce were acceptable for all kind of debts, but this advantage being neglected, information is now given, that it shall extend to the first day of April next, and no longer. All the accounts in his possession will then be put into the hands of his attornies for recovery.

Those concerned have yet an opportunity of preventing this expensive mode of settlement, which however disagreeable, is the only method in the power of the subscriber, by which he can do justice to his own creditors.

JAMES O'HARA.

Pittsburgh, February 6, 1790.

Last Notice.

Brownsville, November 2, 1789.

THOSE who are indebted to Lang and Kinnear, and have not settled off their accounts with the subscriber as formerly advertised, must now blame themselves for the consequences, he being obliged, under a high penalty to do his utmost to get the partnership accounts settled without delay, can no longer defer sueing those who neglect. He will yet take produce in payment at cash prices, from those who shall immediately settle and pay off without being sued, but intends to compel payment in cash from those who put him to that disagreeable necessity.

JAMES LANG.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public and his friends, that he has opened

A Public House,

at the Nine Mile Run from Pittsburgh, where Mr. Dunning M'Nair lately lived. As he has provided himself with liquors, &c. for the accommodation of those who please to call on him, and has good stables, with oats and hay for horses, flatters himself by his assiduity to please, to merit the attention of the public.

MOSES FORD.

Allegheny County, Dec. 10, 1789.

Extract from an Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 19th day of March, 1783, relative to Excise.

Section V. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of June next, every distiller of spiritous liquors, before he proceed to distill any further quantity, shall under the penalty of ten pounds, enter with the collector of excise for the city or county respectively, or his deputy, wherein such distiller shall reside, an account of all such stills, with the number of gallons which they do severally contain, and shall be accountable to such collector, or his deputy, for all liquors by him retailed, drawn, sold, bartered or delivered to any person or persons for any valuable consideration whatsoever, in any quantity less than twenty gallons at one time and to one person, and shall enter the same and pay the excise thereon, as retailers are by law obliged to do; any thing contained in any law heretofore made notwithstanding.

WANTED an Apprentice, of about 14 years of age, to the Black, White Smith, and Cutlery Business. Enquire of Thomas Wylie, at the corner of Market and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH: Printed and Sold by JOHN SCULL, at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormsby's Ferry, where Subscriptions (at 15s. per annum) Advertisements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different Branches is done. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after 6